

Family Policy Center, Missouri; Thomas McMillen, President, Rocky Mountain Family Council; Michael Geer, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Family Institute; Don Hodel, President, Christian Coalition; Deal Hudson, Publisher and Editor, Crisis Magazine; Chuck Colson, President, Prison Fellowship; Randy Tate, Executive Director, Christian Coalition.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 102—REGARDING DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DASCHER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 102

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

### SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS EVENT.

Disabled American Veterans shall be permitted to sponsor a public event on the West Front Lawn of the Capitol on June 16 and 17, 1998, or on such other dates as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, in order announce the donation of 147 vans to the Department of Veterans Affairs by Disabled American Veterans.

### SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized by section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—Disabled American Veterans shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

### SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, Disabled American Veterans may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event authorized by section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event, including arrangements to limit access to First Street Northwest and First Street Southwest as required for the event.

### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event authorized by section 1.

### SEC. 5. PHOTOGRAPHS.

The event authorized by section 1 may be conducted only after the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board enter into an agreement with Disabled American Veterans and the manufacturer of the vans referred to in section 1 that prohibits Disabled American Veterans and such manufacturer from using any photograph taken at the event for a commercial purpose. The agreement shall provide for financial penalties to be imposed if any photograph is used in violation of this section.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 242—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE OF THE PRESIDENT'S UPCOMING VISIT TO AND NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD CHINA

Mr. ASHCROFT (for himself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 242

Whereas the President has pledged that the United States "must remain a champion" of the liberties of the Chinese people;

Whereas two of the most notable Chinese dissidents, Wang Dan and Wei Jingsheng, effectively have been exiled from their country;

Whereas thousands of other individuals remain imprisoned in China and Tibet for peacefully expressing their beliefs and exercising their inalienable rights, including freedom of association, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China routinely, systematically, and massively continues to commit widespread human rights abuses in Tibet, including instances of death in detention, torture, arbitrary arrest, imprisonment for the peaceful expression of religious and political views, and intensified controls on the freedom of speech and the press, particularly for ethnic Tibetans;

Whereas China has taken extraordinary steps to avoid the condemnation of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights;

Whereas the President has failed to press China aggressively to protect the civil liberties of the Chinese people and failed even to sponsor a resolution at the meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights condemning China's human rights violations, which include forced abortion, summary execution, arbitrary imprisonment, and persecution of religious minorities;

Whereas since November 1994, the President has declared annually a national emergency regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and stated that such proliferation poses "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States";

Whereas, in a June 1997 report on proliferation activity, the Central Intelligence Agency identified China as "the most significant supplier of weapons of mass destruction-related goods and technology", including missile, nuclear, and chemical weapons technology to rogue states such as Iran;

Whereas United States satellite cooperation with China has benefited China's intercontinental ballistic missile program—missiles with nuclear warheads pointed at the United States, and the Department of Justice is investigating possible missile technology transfers to China resulting from United States-Chinese satellite cooperation;

Whereas the President's decision to waive restrictions on the export to China of missile technology similar to that under investigation by the Department of Justice, and the President's efforts to lift the requirements for launch waivers altogether, undermine the present Justice Department investigation and threatens United States national security;

Whereas the Department of Justice is investigating possible campaign contributions from the People's Liberation Army to the Democratic National Committee through contributions from an executive at China Aerospace International Holdings, an affiliate of China Aerospace Corporation, the firm

which oversees China's missile development and space programs;

Whereas China made written commitments to the United States during the October 1997 summit to terminate nuclear cooperation with Iran and was later reported to be violating that pledge by attempting to provide Iran with hundreds of tons of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, a material for use in Iran's nuclear weapons complex to enrich uranium to weapons grade;

Whereas the President, in allowing nuclear cooperation to proceed with China, certified that "the People's Republic of China has provided clear and unequivocal assurances to the United States that it is not assisting and will not assist any nonnuclear-weapon state, either directly or indirectly, in acquiring nuclear explosive devices or the material and components for such devices";

Whereas the credibility of this certification is undermined by China's continuing proliferation activity, including efforts to assist Iran's nuclear weapons program;

Whereas since the United States normalized trade relations with China in 1979, China has risen from the 57th to 4th largest supplier of United States imports;

Whereas China's trade and investment practices have resulted in a 1997 trade deficit of \$49,700,000,000, an imbalance more than 2.5 times larger than the United States trade deficit with all European countries, and accounting for one-fourth of the United States trade deficit with the entire world;

Whereas in the Executive branch's 1997 National Trade Estimate on Foreign Trade Barriers, China's trade regime was identified as "political", "severely restricted", "prohibitive", "unpredictable", "preferential", "de facto", "unpublished", "vague", "inaccessible", "inconsistent", and "noncompetitive";

Whereas facing Congress's near withdrawal of most-favored nation (MFN) status in 1991 and President Bush's threat of sanctions, China, in order to keep MFN status and have the United States support its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), agreed that it would allow the United States automobile sector to compete freely in the Chinese market and that, by December 31, 1997, it would eliminate significant trade barriers to United States agricultural exports;

Whereas China's trade liberalization commitments in 1991 have not been honored, yet the Executive branch is moving forward in negotiations for China to accede to the WTO;

Whereas concessions made by China in negotiations to accede to the WTO have been piecemeal, inconsistent, and deficient, and thus limit the economic opportunity of United States businesses and workers;

Whereas Taiwan serves as an example of democratic governance to China and the authoritarian Chinese communist party;

Whereas the People's Republic of China carried out missile exercises in 1995 and 1996 intended to intimidate the people of Taiwan, continues a military buildup directed at the island, refuses to renounce the use of force against Taiwan, and consistently seeks to isolate Taipei from membership in international organizations and general relations with other countries;

Whereas the Chinese communist party has undermined the institutions of democratic government in Hong Kong by abolishing Hong Kong's elected legislature, designing a framework for legislative elections that severely limits representative democracy, and passing retroactive legislation exempting Chinese entities from a host of Hong Kong's laws; and

Whereas the Democratic Party of Hong Kong won every seat elected by direct ballot in Hong Kong, garnering over 60 percent of the popular vote, yet President Clinton has